notice of proposed rulemaking.

The staff made a couple of significant recommendations. One of which there were certain broadcast interests that were situated in this band and the staff said, it might be too difficult to relocate them, so they should probably be left there.

QUESTION: Mr. Lane, may I ask you a question that isn't really explained in either brief, at least to the point where I could understand it. I was trying to visualize what it meant to be moved from one end of the spectrum, one part of the spectrum to another. And since, if I understand it correctly, there's no economic consequences because the new occupier has to pay your clients for all the costs of moving, whatever the hell that means. I can't figure out what moving the spectrum means. I am thinking of boxes and so on.

I know we all hate to move, but I couldn't figure out what it was.

## [Laughter.]

QUESTION: And it didn't, I even had some difficulty understanding where the injury was. If you're moved from one part of the spectrum to another part of the spectrum and all your costs have to be paid by the movant-you're the movee--what's, what's this case about?

MR. LANE: Okay. That's a good question. Let me

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1	start this way. You're going from, in this case, simply
2	from 2 gigahertz all the way up to 6 gigahertz, that's 2
3	billion cycles up to 6 billion cycles. It's not the same.
4	It's not the same, it can't be made the same.
5	QUESTION: Mr. Lane, that was not apparent. You
6	have to assume that our knowledge of progression along the
7	megahertz continuum is not what your's is. Would you
8	explain why it makes any difference?
9	MR. LANE: Because there are different operating
10	conditions when you move up. Let me give you a simple
11	analogy.
12	Suppose this Court was ordered to vacate this
13	Court, and this courthouse, that a commercial developer
14	would come in, redevelop this and give you an identical
15	courthouse, just what you have today, in another part of
16	this city. And you'd be forced to do this.
17	First, the Court would have to deal with the
18	situation of negotiating, would have to get experts in,
19	would have to make sure that the plans and specs and,
20	furthermore
21	QUESTION: But, wait, counsel, apart from that, is
22	there anything more to it, other than the inconvenience
23	MR. LANE: Yes, there is.

quickly because you are running out of time. For example,

QUESTION: You have got to get to the point

1	would we be moved to a place where we had no parking or it
2	was difficult to get there, or the light was bad, or we
3	couldn't get a telephone service? What are you talking
4	about?
5	MR. LANE: When you move
6	QUESTION: I will tell you why it's important
7	because if you told the Chief Judge, who is desperately
8	trying to get an expansion of our building, that his costs
9	are taken care of, he doesn't care about anything else.
10	MR. LANE: But his operating costs, if you had to
11	put in a heating and ventilating system in a new building
12	that costs three times
13	QUESTION: Well, what does that have to do with
14	moving on theno, Mr. Lane, tell us why there's an
15	inconvenience in moving along the spectrum.
16	MR. LANE: Any move is inconvenient but, secondly
17	if you have to go to a less desirable band in the spectrum
18	QUESTION: Why is it less desirable? You didn't
19	explain that.
20	MR. LANE: Because it costs more to operate up
21	there.
22	QUESTION: The operating costs.
23	MR. LANE: Yes, the operating costs.
24	QUESTION: Well, you never said that in your
25	brief, never at any point in the brief.

-	MR. LANE: Oh, I believe we have, we have made
2	that point. And as a matter of fact
3	QUESTION: Where, where?
4	QUESTION: Where is that in the record that the
5	operating costs are appreciably different?
6	MR. LANE: Well, it runs throughout the record.
7	QUESTION: Well, if it does then you ought to be
8	able to pick a page randomly and it should be there, but I
9	don't remember it. I don't doubt that it is there, but none
10	of us are catching it. In other words, that would be the
11	kind of thing that we would immediately look for and find if
12	you're making an argument that, look, if you move us to a
13	different band, increasing
14	MR. LANE: Well, it's a three-fold increase in
15	power when you move up from 2 to 6.
16	QUESTION: But if the FCCI have just got to get
17	this pointif the FCC and I will certainly ask the FCC,
18	counselsays that part of the agreement on any mandatory
19	moving would be the relocation facilities must be fully
20	comparable to the ones being replaced, would that not
21	include the same level of operating costs?
22	MR. LANE: No. There's no provision for future
23	operating costs. And, and
24	QUESTION: Well, what is fully comparable mean?
25	MR. LANE: We don't know. And we're very

1	concerned. See, let me get to the point, we are not opposed
2	to moving, we just don't want to move with a gun to our
3	head. We're not opposed to PCS. We're not opposed to new
4	technologies. And the Commission found that we had special
5	operational and economic considerations that warranted
6	protection all the way through.
7	QUESTION: You want an optional move if somebody
8	can make a deal with somebody else and it's nice, but if you
9.	just don't feel like moving, you can stay where you are? I
10	mean is that what you think is the right solution here?
11	MR. LANE: I think our solution is we will
12	cooperate. We have not said that we wouldn't negotiate. If
13	we can get a better deal and you can get a better courthouse
14	you will go.
15	If we can get a better
16	QUESTION: In other words, you want the leverage
17	to negotiate with someone else, but
18	MR. LANE: The Commission gave us that.
19	QUESTION: Yes, you want that leverage and you car
20	charge certain things for the privilege of somebody
21	occupying your place in the spectrum and moving somewhere
22	else. So you have lost the opportunity costs to charge
23	these people, is that what this case is about?
24	MR. LANE: Essentially, yes.

QUESTION: Well, then why should we care? Why

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should we care? Where is it written in the statutes that you are dealing with that you are entitled to the opportunity costs to charge somebody to move to a different place on the spectrum?

MR. LANE: The Commission gave us that and based on findings that it was important that we had special--

QUESTION: But they also said that they could revisit the issue. They didn't give you anything fixed in stone. They said they can come back.

MR. LANE: Oh, yes, certainly. And I'm not--the Commission has broad discretion. In these cases where they say that for technical reasons and using their technical expertise that they need a record, they need a technical record.

QUESTION: But the FCC shouldn't even consider that. If you came before the FCC and said that look, we understand we are going to move, you want us to move to a different place on the spectrum, we understand you say our facilities have to be fully comparable--which, to me, seems like it covers operating costs and we will, therefore, be immunized against any diminution in our quality. But what you are taking away from us is the ability to charge, in economic terms, rents from the new people who want to come in so we lose our monopoly rent-gouging opportunity and it's unfair of you to take that away from us.

1	If you made that argument to the FCC and they
2	accepted it they would be reversed in a heartbeat.
3	MR. LANE: We never said we were going to try to
4	gouge anyone, Your Honor.
5	QUESTION: No, but I'm trying to say that the only
6	interest that you are suggesting here is the interest in
7	charging somebody for your place in the spectrum.
8	MR. LANE: We are saying that we can share and if
9	it comes to the point where we can't share, we will
10	negotiate. But the Commission found that wethere were
11	special considerations when you are dealing with these types
12	of systems. These were elaborate, sophisticated systems.
13	They found that we were deserving, they have reaffirmed
14	that. And the parties in this case, no one ever challenged
15	it. No one ever
16	QUESTION: They don't challenge the significance
17	of it now and they say you will get protected moves. You
18	have a longer period of time and
19	MR. LANE: But they were willing to live with it.
20	As a matter of fact, the
21	QUESTION: But, counsel, that just can't fly in
22	the world in which we operate. Agencies change their mind
23	all the time. You don't have anything fixed in stone.
24	MR. LANE: But they have to do it based on a
25	record and have a rational explanation. They don't have it

24

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and Cox.

here. They just are on their own motion took 180 degrees in 2 the opposite direction. 3 QUESTION: They got some comments in after--thev got some new comments in after the first order came out 5 suggesting that the interference problem was more 6 significant and than they were willing to credit initially. 7 And they simply said--and why can't an agency say, why can't 8 decision makers say, we're looking--let's assume it's 9 exactly the same information -- why can't they look at it 10 again and say, we simply didn't read it correctly the first time? 11 They could. 12 MR. LANE: OUESTION: That's what they did. 13 That's what you're arguing. 14 15 MR. LANE: Your Honor, they didn't. They looked at that and they reaffirmed it and what they did, their 16 response was to cut down the exemption so that it just 17 applied to police, fire and emergency medical which changed 18 19 the universe that was affected. They reaffirmed it. 20 QUESTION: Well, of course, you have a first rule 21 and order in October 16, 1992. And then you got a second 22

one August 13, 1992. And then a third one on August 13,

1992, and then you have responses to the third one by APC

MR. LANE: Right.

QUESTION: And they raise the points which lead the Commission to say, oh, gosh, we should have thought harder about that. Now, you argue that APC and Cox's new points were really raised before, right?

MR. LANE: No. APC and--

QUESTION: But it doesn't matter if they raised them in a different way and it caused the FCC to think harder about it and they said to themselves, gee, you know, we are, there's not going to be room at this end of the spectrum for the new guys, the new high-technology people as well as your clients.

MR. LANE: But they accepted it. They said that it presented, look at the Joint Appendix at 330, there is Cox saying that this represents—when the Commission had reaffirmed the Public Safety exemption and cut it back to the bare essentials—they said this represents a fair balance and is supported by public policy and they said this protects—

QUESTION: That's a fair proposition but it doesn't really matter what exactly Cox's position and APC's position was in the response to the third report and order. The point is that they raised some notions which led the Commission to think harder about what they'd done.

MR. LANE: But the Commission didn't say that.

-	That was counsel's brief that said, on, way back then, they
2	began to be concerned, worried. That's just, that's just
3	counsel rhetoric.
4	QUESTION: Well, it's obvious the Commission was
5	trying to come out with a right balance on this all along.
6	MR. LANE: Yes, and they came out the right way.
7	We accepted it and so did Cox, so did UTAM here, did not
8	object to it, and so did APC, they accepted it. When they
9	say that the decision recognizes that microwave incumbents
10	providing services that directly and predominantly protect
11	lives and property cannot risk any possibility of service
12	disruption or inconvenience. They
13	QUESTION: Counsel, we come back to the original
14	point. What's the disruption that you will face that will
15	adversely affect the public services being offered? And to
16	this moment I haven't the faintest idea what you're talking
17	about.
18	MR. LANE: I'm sorry but
19	QUESTION: You mentioned operating costs, but you
20	cite us to nothing. I accept that as a possibility without
21	a citation to this moment. What else?
22	MR. LANE: People have to take away from their
23	Public Safety jobs and sit down and work and negotiate and
24	try to and move. That is a big, big undertaking.
2 =	Secondly, they have I have talked about

1	_ ~ <del>-</del>
	additional
	QUESTION: In other words, the way to handle that,
	you move, you leave town and have your wife handle
	it.[Laughter.]
	MR. LANE: It ain't that easy.
	QUESTION: Isn't it fair to say, before you go on
	to answer to the Chief Judge's question, I want you to, but
	with respect to the operating costs you would certainly have
	an opportunity down the line, if you ended up with higher
	operating costs to claim that that's not fully comparable
	within the meaning of the FCC's order, is that correct?
	MR. LANE: I don't know where you go down the line
	once you have one of these deals and move.
	QUESTION: After a yearit's in the policy
	within one year the Public Safety operation may relocate

within one year the Public Safety operation may relocate back to its original facilities with one year and remain there until complete equivalency is attained.

MR. LANE: But that's a lawsuit and an enormous dispute.

QUESTION: Well, yes, I know we are talking transactional costs. I understand that.

QUESTION: But it is a rightness question, isn't it? If the FCC is promising you fully comparable and you're worried your operating costs may be higher and the FCC said, well, that's silly we said fully comparable, fully

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1	comparable means fully comparable. If they have a problem
2	with their operating costs being higher it's not fully
3	comparable and, therefore, they would be entitled to
4	compensation.
5	MR. LANE: Your Honor, excuse me for interrupting
6	but they have already started a proceeding to cut back on
7	these and they have already had a proceeding. It is in our
8	brief, it's referred to, there's a proceeding already to cut
9	back on these protections.
10	See, you start off with the fact that the
11	Commission
12	QUESTION: Forgive me for interrupting on that
13	because you were answering Judge Edwards and I just wanted
14	to nail down my understanding of fully comparable. You were
15	giving him the reasons why you thought there was disruption.
16	You started with operating costs and you and then you had
17	psychological disruptions when you moved. Now, what else do
18	you have?
19	QUESTION: I mean is this aboutand I don't mean
20	this facetiouslyis this about the fact that we ought to
21	recognize that local governments just don't operate
22	smoothly?
23	And any big problem is much worse for them than in
24	private industry, is that what this case is about?

MR. LANE: I think that's part of it. I think

7 +	that is. They have multi-layered authorities. You know,
2	the guy running the police system can't sell the police
3	system, he can't negotiate it. It has to go through
4	QUESTION: Well, I say that's hard for us to
5	understand because we don't see that problem in D.C. We run
6	efficiently but
7	[Laughter.]
8	QUESTION:but let me give you a little time.
9	MR. LANE: The Commission found that we have
10	special problems and special needs and also don't forget
11	this is the highest priority user of the spectrum. And,
12	therefore, the Commission has a special duty and the
13	Commission was exercising that duty and all of a sudden
14	because a new Chairman comes in and a whole new ball game
15	whereyou are auctioning this stuff off at \$7.7 billion for
16	only 60 megahertz of this, all of a sudden they forget about
17	those special considerations and the high priority.
18	QUESTION: Okay, your time has expired, counsel.
19	I will give you some time on rebuttal.
20	Thank you.
21	MR. LANE: Thank you.
22	ORAL ARGUMENT OF JAMES M. CARR, ESQ.
23	ON BEHALF OF RESPONDENT
24	MR. CARR: Thank you, and may it please the Court.
25	QUESTION: Why don't you start off, counsel,

telling us, where is it that the Commission clearly 2 identifies something as new to them in this record that 3 causes them to change their mind? 4 What is it that the Commission has found that you 5 point to in the record that now causes them to see the 6 light? MR. CARR: Well, the Commission in the memorandum-7 8 9 QUESTION: Well, let me tell you what prompts the 10 question. MR. CARR: Sure. 11 QUESTION: Some of the comments that you cite are 12 13 patently ridiculous because they are applauding the rule that has now been removed. So it is pretty silly when I 14 15 look to those commentators and those commentators are 16 saying, we think the compromise struck previously is 17 terrific. And you are citing them as the Commission's justification for a new rule, that can't be the basis. 18 it is then you should lose pretty quickly. 19 20 So what is the basis? MR. CARR: Well, I think, Your Honor, that the 21 comments that the Commission did cite pointed out that there 22 23 were some potential problems. QUESTION: Yes, but if they end up saying this is 24

a great solution, I don't know how you can rely on those

kind of comments.

MR. CARR: Well, certainly Roman Apple did not regard the exemption of Public Safety licensees as a great solution. They perceived that there could be serious problems with the development of unlicensed of PCS devices unless--

QUESTION: Well, but that can't be your best shot. That someone perceived something and the Commission says, well, but one of the commentators perceived something, we don't know whether their perception is right. What is it, what is the Commission looking at?

Because 2-of-3 or 3-of-4 of the commentators end up saying it is fine. So you have one you're citing, is that it, and what does that one point to as evidence or as something upon which the Commission can base a reasonable prediction which would cause them to do what they have done?

MR. CARR: Well, I think even Cox and APC who said that it was a reasonable balance, nonetheless, said that they were already, they were going to have some difficulties in accommodating Public Safety licensees and offering PCS.

And so it wasn't, while they didn't come right out and advocate a change in the balance, they were acknowledging that there would be some difficulties.

And the Commission, I think, also points out in the memorandum of opinion and order that--

Would be or could be? OUESTION: 1 MR. CARR: Could be problematic. 2 3 OUESTION: Yes. MR. CARR: And I think the Commission also points 4 5 out in the memorandum of opinion and order that it was, at 6 that point, well accepted that there could not be spectrum 7 sharing in the sense that APCO is now suggesting. That is, there could not be a situation where two services could be 8 9 offered at the same time on the same frequency in the same 10 geographic area. QUESTION: Well, in that regard, let me ask you, 11 this is a mechanical thing, again, like moving boxes. 12 13 understand the policy it is that they have got five years, 14 one year to negotiate for substitution. And whoever takes 15 their place on the spectrum has to provide comparable facilities and pay all of the relocation costs. 16 And two questions. One, suppose the end of the 17 18 five-years comes and the Public Safety people says, that's 19 not good enough. What you're offering me is no good. 20 mean it doesn't satisfy. Is the FCC the arbitrator there as to whether or not -- I just want to know how it works -- is the 21 FCC the arbitrator and says, yes, it is, or no, it isn't. 22 MR. CARR: Yes. 23 24 QUESTION: Okay, that answers that. The next part of the question is, you say that if 25

1	after a year the Public Safety is in their new home and they
2	don't like their new home, the roof leaks or that sort of
3	thing, then they can go back to their old place on the
4	spectrum, is that correct?
5	MR. CARR: Yes, that's correct.
6	QUESTION: So that sounds likeI am trying to put
7	that in place with your rationale of the Commission that we
8	have, everybody's got to get off this, I mean all the old
9	people have to get off the spectrum in order to make room
10	eventually for this newly emerging technology. But you
11	could have two instances, could you or am I not
12	understanding technologically?
13	One, somebody might get off and have to come back
14	on again. Probably not too many people but it is a
14 15	on again. Probably not too many people but it is a possibility. The second, could you have a situation where
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15	possibility. The second, could you have a situation where
15 16	possibility. The second, could you have a situation where nobody makes an offer to these guys, of the Public Safety
15 16 17	possibility. The second, could you have a situation where nobody makes an offer to these guys, of the Public Safety MR. CARR: Absolutely.
15 16 17 18	possibility. The second, could you have a situation where nobody makes an offer to these guys, of the Public Safety  MR. CARR: Absolutely.  QUESTION:Public Safety people? They just,
15 16 17 18 19	possibility. The second, could you have a situation where nobody makes an offer to these guys, of the Public Safety  MR. CARR: Absolutely.  QUESTION:Public Safety people? They just, nobody comes along and makes an offer which satisfies the
15 16 17 18 19 20	possibility. The second, could you have a situation where nobody makes an offer to these guys, of the Public Safety
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	possibility. The second, could you have a situation where nobody makes an offer to these guys, of the Public Safety

MR. CARR: Well, the Court should keep in mind

1	that relocation under the Commission's plan will occur only
2	if the new technology provider, the PCS provider, actually
3	needs the spectrum.
4	QUESTION: Right, it's a market thing, in other
5	words?
6	MR. CARR: That's right. Now, the Commission is
7	projecting that PCS is going to attract a lot of interest,
8	there's going to be a considerable amount of demand for it,
9	and that eventually the PCS providers will take up all of
LO	the spectrum that has been allocated to PCS.
11	But if the Commission is wrong about that
12	projection, there is always the possibility that the Public
13	Safety incumbents will never have to move because the PCS
14	doesn't develop
15	QUESTION: What about the point that Mr. Lane
16	makes that they're facing higher operating costs at the new
17	place along the spectrum?
18	MR. CARR: Well, Your Honor, it's not clear to me
19	where that is in the record. They haven't identified it,
20	and
21	QUESTION: It could be though, it could be,
22	couldn't it?
23	QUESTION: Suppose it were true? Would it be
24	fully comparable if it were higher operating costs? You
25	promised full comparability.

I suspect your answer is you would QUESTION: 1 rather not answer it, because I think that's going to be a 2 heck of a fighting issue down the line? 3 MR. CARR: Well, frankly, it isn't entirely clear. 4 What I can tell you, Judge Edwards, though is that the 5 6 comparable facilities have been defined by the Commission, at least as a benchmark, at Joint Appendix 229, in the third 7 report and order. 8 The Commission talks about how, if a case is 10 brought to the Commission for a resolution the dispute about what is comparable we will use as our benchmark that 11 comparable facilities must be equal to or superior to 12 existing facilities. 13 QUESTION: Doesn't that necessarily imply that it 14 couldn't be higher operating costs? I mean I don't mean to 15 16 make counsel's argument for him in the next proceeding, but 17 doesn't that necessarily imply that? MR. CARR: Well, that's certainly one way of 18 reading it, Your Honor, I'm not sure if I--19 It didn't occur to you until today, 20 OUESTION: 21 though, did it? MR. CARR: Well, frankly, Your Honor, it's because 22 the operating costs issue wasn't raised in the briefs. 23 is the first time I've seen it and the Court seems mystified 24

I haven't seen it.

as to the argument as well.

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	QUESTION: You didn't actually explain in your
-	brief what was at stake on the move either. I mean, frankly
	reading these briefs I thought maybe there was something
	wrong with meeverybody seems to assume there is some
	consequence, some injury in being moved and we can't figure
	out what it is.
	MR. CARR: Well, actually, Your Honor, I don't
	think that the Commission's position at this point is that
	there will be any injury. They
	QUESTION: Well, then why is there Article III
	standing if there is no injury?
	MR. CARR: I think they, at least, have standing
	to argue that the Commission's judgment in determining that
	Service will not be disrupted is incorrect.
	QUESTION: I'm not sure you are familiar with
	Article III, they have to have an injury to have set. It's
	puzzling. An injury does not come about because the FCC is
	dumb. There has to have some consequence
	MR. CARR: A lot of petitioners would beg to
	differ with you on that, Your Honor, but
	QUESTION: No, you can take that as a given. But
	there has to be some consequences that flow from the FCC
	being dumb or wrong or something. Somebody's got to be
	hurt.

MR. CARR: Fair enough.

QUESTION: I couldn't find what the injury was 2 here but I guess there is something. 3 QUESTION: Well, what about the fact that if they have a place under the old order, they had a place which was 4 5 their place on the spectrum or whatever it was, and now they are being told that you have to move if somebody comes up 6 7 with as good a place some place else. And you got to negotiate until you get that but you have to move if that 8 9 happens. I suppose you could say that the fact that you are 10 forced to enter into that negotiation and forced to move if 11 the other people come up with a comparable facility takes 12 away something, namely your right to just stay where you 13 are. I'm saying that's an argument. I'm not saying you buy 14 it or not but I assume that's their argument. 15 MR. CARR: That's correct, Your Honor, that's a 16 17 possible argument with respect to standing in terms of there is some sort of injury but--18 QUESTION: Well, there's certainly transactional 19 costs for the cities, they are substantial, just because of 20 the way the cities operate. 21 MR. CARR: There are transactional costs. 22 QUESTION: To have to undo where they are and redo 23 this, he is -- he's got to be right on this, that there are 24

going to be substantial undertaking for these cities.

1	QUESTION: And you don't reimburse, this policy
2	doesn't reimburse transactional costs. You don't pay the
3	salaries of the city people to come and go and negotiate the
4	new facility?
5	MR. CARR: No, I don't believe that would be.
6	QUESTION: You don't require the new spectrum and
7	all of that?
8	MR. CARR: No.
9	QUESTION: The people who are now going to be
10	told, here's what you have to do and no one ever anticipated
11	it. You have got to put this proposal together, it has got
12	to go to the city council, it has got to be negotiated, you
13	got to think about what the alternatives are, etc., etc.,
14	etc.
15	MR. CARR: That's right, because
16	QUESTION: That's a major undertaking.
17	MR. CARR: The Commission's judgment though is
18	that those burdens would not be enough to disrupt Public
19	Safety Services.
20	QUESTION: No, we understand that, counsel, I
21	understand your position but I'm very troubled, one judge,
22	that nobody in this case explained what the injury was and
23	in Article III terms, you didn't have to say Article III,
24	explain what the injury was. You just sort of assumed it

which is not adequate.

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	And I'm dubious as to what the injury is now. If
	you went back and thought to yourself do we have an injury?
	Wouldn't you have said, hey, there's not even an injury in
	this case. It's a little late now.
	MR. CARR: I understand that.
	QUESTION: But it certainly troubles me. There
	may be transactional costs, I don't know what the devil they
	are.
	QUESTION: Why did the Commission assume in the
	first place if there was nothing involved with moving them,
	why did they give them an exemption in the first place?
	Obviously thought there was a gain.
	MR. CARR: Quite frankly, Your Honor, it's not
	entirely clear. When the Commission
	QUESTION: What about the monopoly rents argument
	or question I raised, did you follow that?
	Did you understand what I was talking about?
	MR. CARR: By monopoly rents, I'm sorry, Your
	Honor
	QUESTION: You didn't? That's an economic term,
	and the point is that if they have a place on the spectrum
	which the Government has awarded them and somebody else
	wants it and even if they are entitled to exactly comparable
!	space from their point of view, in another spot, they want
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to be in a position to charge the new person a fee or a

cost, something for moving. Now, that's called a monopoly 2 rent. 3 MR. CARR: Right. OUESTION: 4 Which under the FCC would not be, in my 5 judgment, entitled to award them. Not clearly entitled anyway. It wouldn't be in the public interest. But that's 6 7 something that very rationally they might want. MR. CARR: That's true and it is still something 8 9 that under the transition plan they could negotiate before 10 they got to the point of mandatory relocation. QUESTION: Counsel, I'm afraid you're not with me 11 12 on this, because I'm suggesting that it wouldn't even be 13 legitimate for the FCC to recognize that, if it were true. 14 Although that may be their underlying rationale of what they 15 really--you are absolutely right. There's got to be some reason why they're fighting, some reason why they're 16 17 litigating. But it may not be an injury which is recognizable under this statute. 18 I think that is correct, Your Honor. MR. CARR: 19 Which means they wouldn't have 20 QUESTION: prudential standing even if they had Article III standing. 21 OUESTION: So if I follow this conversation it is 22 that you think, you don't know, maybe transactional costs, 23 you know, the move might be covered but if somebody says, by 24 God, I got this spot and you're going to pay through the 25

1	teeth to get this spot. Since the Government originally
2	gave you that spot to begin with that wouldn't be a
3	legitimate
4	MR. CARR: No. Well, they're clearly not entitled
5	to that spot on the spectrum and
6	QUESTION: I just wanted to make sure I understood
7	it.
8	MR. CARR:and now, of course, there are these
9	negotiation periods before mandatory relocation
10	QUESTION: I understand.
11	MR. CARR:comes into play where the parties can
12	negotiate their own deal.
13	QUESTION: Well, why don't you put the PCS
14	operator some place else.
15	MR. CARR: Well, that's a good question, Your
16	Honor, I think if you review the OET study it explains the
17	difficulties with putting the PCS providers at any other
18	point in the spectrum. This was regarded as the best
19	spectrum that was
20	QUESTION: Why is it the best?
21	MR. CARR: Well, if it was a question of putting
22	the PCS providers above the three gigahertz bands, for
23	example, the places where the Public Safety incumbents and
24	the other incumbents would be relocated, it's my
25	understanding that those frequencies are simply not good for